BOMBAY GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED THRICE A WEEK, ON EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY, MORNING.

PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER:—52 RUPEES PER ANNUM:—OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, 48 RUPEES PER ANNUM.

"Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice."

Vol. LI. BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1840. 3,221.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND DISPATCH.

WHICH will contain a Precis of Indian Intelligence for the past Month.

The Public and Subscribers of the Gazette are informed that an Overland Monthly Dispatch, will be published at this Office for the present and every succeeding Mail.—To Subscribers of the Gazette, *Gratis*.—Non Subscribers one Rupee per Copy and to Subscribers for the above alone Rs. 10 per Annum, in England £1. 1s.

The Outstation Subscribers to the *Bombay Gazette* are hereby informed that if they will favor the Editor with the names of the Parties in England to whom they wish their Overland Gazette to be sent, they will be forwarded punctually through the Post Office here by each Steamer.

No Postage is levied by the Falmouth route and by Marseilles Twopence.

Agents in England, Mr. Richardson, Cornhill; Messrs. Grindlay, Christian and Matthews, 16, Cornhill, and 8, St. Martin's place, Charing Cross.

Bombay Gazette Office, No. 5, Forbes Street.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS of the BOMBAY GAZETTE are respectfully requested to take notice that the New Proprietorship commenced from the 1st of June 1840, and that all accounts &c. with the present concern will commence from that date.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS to the GAZETTE are requested that whenever a change of residence or Station may take place, they will be pleased to give information of the same, in order, to prevent mistakes in forwarding their Newspaper.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING.

THE LADIES and GENTLEMEN of the Presidency and the Public in general are hereby informed, that VISITING and INVITATION CARDS will be neatly executed and on reasonable terms at this Office.

All orders for Copper Plate Engraving and Card Printing addressed to the Printer of this Paper will be carefully attended to.

Bombay Gazette Office, Oct. 7, 1840.

TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

THE following Works are for Sale and to be had on application at this Office.

MARRYAT'S CODE OF SIGNALS, Sixth Edition, of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Parts, with the Supplement to the above, and also the Honorable Company's Steamers and Ships of War, corrected and enlarged with considerable alterations and additions.. ..... Rs. 2

Report of the Commissioners for Inquiring into the Naval and Military Promotion and Retirement... Rs. 2

Proceedings of a General Court Martial held at Fort George on Captain D. G. DUFF, 16th Regt. N. I.... ..... Rs. 1

FOR SALE.

TWO WOODEN PRINTING PRESSES, and old files of Newspapers.—Apply at this Office.

ADVERTISEMENT.

MANY applications having been made to the EDITOR of this Journal, and promises of assistance given to get up a *Sporting Magazine*. It is hereby announced that if a sufficient Number of Subscribers send in their names to repay the outlay, a BOMBAY SPORTING MAGAZINE will appear in October, and be repeated *Quarterly*. The price to Subscribers will be 12 Rupees a year single numbers 4 Rupees, communications will be thankfully received.

FOR SALE, at the Gazette Office;

Respondentia Bonds, each..	Rs.	1
Ship's Articles.....	,,	1
Policies of Insurance.....	,,	1
Bills of Exchange, per set....	Ans.	8
Interest Bonds.....	,,	8
Bills of Lading.....	,,	8
Powers of Attorney, each.....	,,	8

SALE BY AUCTION.

TO-MORROW the 8th Inst. Messrs. BLACKWELL AND CO. will submit to Public Auction at their Rooms at the usual hour, a large Invoice of Dutch Toys recently landed from the "*Herefordshire*," Dressing Cases, Looking Glasses, Pocket Books, Ink Stand; Sets of Bengal Buggy Harness, Pieces of Turkey Red, Pieces of Flowered Chintz, &c. &c. At the same time will be sold, a portion of the Effects of a Gentleman who has recently left Bombay, consisting of Household Furniture, a handsome Iron Stone Dinner Service, sundry Glass and China Table Ornaments, Books, Culinary Utensils, &c.

AT 1 P M.

A Chesnut Buggy Horse, and any other Cattle or Carriage that may offer.

Bombay, 7th October 1840.

ON Tuesday the 13th Instant, Messrs. BLACKWELL AND CO. will Sell by Public Auction at his residence near Tar Deo, the Household Furniture and Effects of Captain *D. Davidson, Assistant Commissary General* proceeding on Field Service. The same consists of Plate and Plated Ware, Glass, Queen's Ware, Books, Pictures, the usual articles of Household Furniture appertaining to a well furnished House, Wines (*amongst which is a small quantity of choice Madeira imported direct from the Island.*) Porter, Beer, Dispense furniture, Culinary Utensils, &c. &c.

AT 1 P. M.

(*Unless previously disposed of*)

A pair of handsome young Grey Carriage Horses, a Bay Buggy Horse, a Bay Saddle Horse, a nearly new Shigram, a very handsome Buggy nearly new, Carriage and Buggy Harness, Saddle, Bridle &c. the Articles will be on view from Thursday the 8th Instant, Catalogues will be published.

Bombay, 7th October 1830,

AN EXTENSIVE SALE OF PIECE GOODS.

WILL take place at the Rooms of Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. this day Wednesday, the 7th instant, consisting of several Bales of Grey and Bleached Madapollams, and Cambrics very slightly damaged, Chintz, Drill, &c. &c. Manilla Cheroots; an Invoice of Hardware consisting of Watch Keys, Seals, Thimbles, Spoons, Files, Knives, Handles &c. &c. Musical Instruments, Crockery Ware, and a variety of other Articles.

AT NOON, any Horses or Carriages offering. After which a quantity of Berkely Cheese and several Dozens of Hock.

TO be had at the Godowns of the undersigned, Superior Sherry in wood from the House of *Apalatagui and Co.* of Xeres.

In Butts at.....	Rs.	550
Hhd. at.....	,,	300
Quarter Casks.....	,,	150
In quart Bottles per dozen.....	,,	18

WILLIAM AND THOMAS EDMOND, & Co.

Rampart Row, 7th Oct. 1840. (*)

GUNS AND PISTOLS.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of Messrs. HIGGINSON AND CARDWELL, an assortment of well finished Double and Single Barrelled Guns, Rifles, Holster and Pocket Pistols, of Messrs. WILLIAMS and POWELLS Manufacture.—Meadow Street, 7th Oct. 1840. (*)

THE FIRST CALLUTTA LOTTERY OF 1841.

TICKETS and Shares in the above Lottery are for sale at WITHULDASS BHOYCHUND and Co. opposite to the General Post Office at the following prices viz.

Whole Ticket at Rupees		118. each
Half Do.	,,	59. ,,
Quarter Do.	,,	30. ,,
Eighth Do.	,,	15. ,,

TERMS CASH.

The Drawing will commence on the 1st December next.—Bombay, 7th October 1840.

ALL PRIZES!!!

CADAURNATH GHOSE AND CO.S SIXTH LOTTERY,

On 234 Tickets of the First Calcutta Lottery of 1841.

1460 Chances at Cos. Rs. 20 each.

SCHEME.

1	Prize of			70	Tickets
1	Do. of			25	do.
1	Do. of			10	do.
1	Do. of			5	do.
8	Do. of	1	Ticket each..	8	do.
16	Do. of	½	do. do.....	8	do.
32	Do. of	¼	do. do.....	8	do.
200	Do. of	⅛	do. do....	25	do.
1200	Do. of	1	16 do. do.....	75	do.

1460 Prizes. Total 234 Tickets.

This Lottery will be drawn at the Exchange Rooms positively on Saturday the 28th November next, where the presence of Subscribers is solicited to witness the drawing conducted to their satisfaction, the result whereof will be published in the public papers, Half Tickets may also be had at Cos. Rs. 10 each.

Subscribers from the Upper and Lower Provinces are requested to send remittances for as many Tickets as they may require which will be sent to them free of Postage. The Projectors engage themselves to forward such prizes as may be drawn to their chances immediately after the drawing of this Lottery.

Application to be made to the Projectors at their Office, No. 46½, Cossetollah, opposite Messrs. GIBSON AND CO.

CADAURNATH GHOSE AND CO.
Projectors.

N. B.—Whole Tickets as well as fractional Tickets of the First Calcutta Lottery of 1841 may also be had on application to Messrs. Cadaurnath Ghose and Co. at the following prices viz.

Whole Ticket.....	Cos. Rs.	114	each.
Half Do.	,,	58	do.
Quarter Do.	,,	30	do.
Eighth Do.	,,	15	do.
Sixteenth Do.	,,	8	do.

The above will be sent free of Postage and Commission.

Marine Department.

NOTIFICATION.

Notice is hereby given, that it is the intention of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council to Despatch a Steamer with a Mail for Suez, on Saturday the 31st of October next.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*

Shipping Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVED.—Oct. 5th, Brig Fanny,——— from Surat 2nd Instant. *Passengers.*—6 Natives.

Do. 6th, The E. I. C. Schooner Emily, H. Blowers Comg., from Karrack 13th Sept. and Muscat 26th Do. *Passengers.*—Conductor Mabbott, 1 Artillery Sergeant, 2 Camp Followers, 2 Women and 4 Children.

SAILED.—Oct. 4th, The E. I, Co. Cutter Margaret, Munjee Ally Nacodah to Sea.

Do. 5th, Barque Soobrow, W. C. Carnegy. Master, to Karrack. *Passengers.*—Lieut. Selby, Mr. Maney.

Do. Ship Julius Caesar, M. Mitchell, Master, to China.

Do. Barque Westbrook, W. Lennington, Master, to China.

Do. 6th, Dutch Ship Futhel Hair, E. Ingalls Master to Padang and Bativa. *Passengers*—J. C. Venugger Esq. 4 Arabs and 3 Natives of Java.

Shipping in the Harbour.

E. I. C. VESSELS.	E. I. C. STEAMERS.
Receiving Ship Hastings.	Zenobia.
SCHOONERS.	Satellite.
Shannon, Mahi and Taptee.	Hugh Lindsay.
CUTTERS.	Sesostris.
Emily and Nurbudda.	Cleopatra.

Merchant Vessels.

ENGLISH.

Clarendon.	John Garrow.
Julia,	Madonna.
Crown,	William.
John,	John Mitchell.
Allan Ker,	Gilmore.
Westmoreland,	Amazon.
John Campbell.	Ellen.
Kingston.	Recovery.
Thomas Bold	Herculean.
Dartmouth.	Orleana.
Sarah	Bombay.
	James Morgan.

COUNTRY.

Benares,	Maria.
Cauderbux.	Ruby.
Pittamber Savoy.	Ardaseer.
Caroline,	Cornwallis.
Sir Wm. Wallace,	Sultana.
Colonel Newal.	Lowjee Family.
Atiet Rahiman.	Charles Forbes.
Caledonia,	Fanny,
Essavie.	

FRENCH.	PORTUGUESE.
La Adele.	Brig Simplicia.

Vessels expected to Sail.

Vessels.	Agents.	Destination	To Sail.
A Steamer.....	Spt. I. Navy.	Suez.. ..	31st Oct.
Allan Ker.....	Gillanders E. & Co.....	London ..	dispatch.
Sarah.....	Grey & Co....	London ..	10th Oct.
John Campbell.	Mctsregor B.Co	Liverpool	3rd Oct.
Gilmore.....	Ritchie Steuart and Co.. ..	Do.. ..	5th Oct.
William..	T. Jefferies&Co	Aden.. .	immedly.
Madonna..	Dirom C. & Co	Liverpool	20th Oct.
Herculean	W. Nicol & Co.	Liverpool	10th Oct.
John Mitchell..	.....		
John Garrow ..	Foster & Co..		
Ellen.....	Skinner & Co.		
Hannah	T. Jefferies&co.	Singapoor.	
Sir W. Wallace	T. Jefferies&co.	Calcutta..	dispatch
Caroline..	Aga M. Rahim	Persian G	immedly.
Kingston.....	Skinner & Co.	China....	
Thomas Bold..	McVicarB. Co..		
Sultana..	Metah Savah...	China....	
Recovery.....	W. Nicol & Co.	China.. ..	9th Oct.
Dartmouth.. ..	Dirom C. & Co.	Do.. ..	dispatch
Ardaseer	C. Cowasjee ..	Manilla ..	Do..
Adele..... ..	Davoud Sassoon		

Vessels Expected.

Vessels.	Agents.	From.	To Sail.
Juverna.....	.....	London ..	
Ida.....	.....	London ..	25th May.
Childe Harold.	.....	London ..	6th July.
Java.....	.....	London ..	14th June
Malabar.....	Skinner & Co...	Do.. ..	1st Augt..
Midas.....	.....	Do.. ..	21st June.
Thomas.... ..	B &A. Hormuzjee	Do.. ..	15th Aug.
Severn..	.....	Do.. ..	10th April
Europe.....	.....	Do.. ..	2d July.
Francis Spaight	.....	Do.. ..	15th July.
Mary Bulmer..	.....	Do.. ..	24th June.
Helena.... ..	McG. Brownrig co	Liverpool	6th June.
Harriet Scott.	Pollexfen Milne & Co.....	Do.. ..	29 May.
Superior	.....	Do.. ..	
Royal Saxon..	.....	Do.. ..	14th June.
Frances.... ..	H. & Cardwell...	Do.. ..	29th June.
PriacesCharlot	....	Do.. ..	30th June.
Ann.....	.....	Do.. ..	24th do.
Duke of Lancaster.....	.....	Do.. ..	
Charlotte.. ..	.....	Hull.....	1st May
Brilliant.....	Skinner & Co...	Do.. ..	1st July.
Ramsay.....	Skinner & Co....	Do.. ..	15th July.
Hugh Walker..	Skinner & Co.	Do.. ..	15th do.
Memnon.....	Dirom Carter&co.	Llanelly ..	5th July
Ingleborough..	E. Macleon &Co	Do.. ..	10th July.
Emilia..	T. Jefferies&Co	Bordeaux.	4th June.
Gabrielle.....	Skinner & Co..	Do.. ..	22d May.
Bolivar	.....	Rio..., ..	
LeCeres	T. Jefferies &Co.	Nantes ..	1st Feb.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTH,—At Poonah, on the 3rd October, the Lady of F. Sheppee, Esq. Superintending Surgeon, P. D. A. of a Son.

DEATH.—At Karrack, Persian Gulf, on the 17th August, Captain Nesbitt Strong, 1st Bombay European Regiment.

Diary of the Week.

Oct. 7—Wednesday.
8—Thursday.
9—Friday.—St. Denys
10—Saturday.
11—Sunday.—{ 17th Sunday after Trinity.—Full Moon.
12—Monday.
13—Tuesday.—Transl. of King Edw. Confr.

Military Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 1st.—Capt. Wells, D. J. A. G. from Ahmedabad.
do. do. Lieut. Compton, 18th Regt. N. I. from Poonah.
do. do. Lieut. J. Hill, Engineers, from Surat.
do. 2nd Lieut. Geo. Stack, 24th Regt. N. I. from Poonah.
do. do. Ensign M. P. Hunt, 26th Regt. from Do.
do. do. Major G. W. Gibson, Arty., from Guzerat.
do. do. Ensign F. Barr, 21st Regt. from Poonah.
do. do. Ensign Snell, 19th Regt.
do. 4th. Ensign D. Eicke, 11th Regt. N. I., from Poonah.
do. do. Ensign C. F. Knelly, 11th Regt, from Do.
do. 5th. Lieut. F. Cristall, 8th Regt. from Deccan.
do. Lieut. F. Gaisford, 1st Troop Arty. from Poon.
do. 6th. Ensign Rigby, 1st E. Regt. from Poonah.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 1st.—Lieut. Col. T. Dickinson, Chief Engrs., to Kandalla.
do. 2nd, Capt. Hennell, Political Resd. to Persian Gulph.
do. do. Lieut. A. Tweedale, 1st Lt. Cavy. to Deesa.
do. 3rd. Lieut. R. N. Monde, 12th Regt. to Ahmedabad.
do. do. Lieut. Col. D. Capon, 11th Regt. to Mahabulishwar.
do do. Ensign W. Hughes, 4th Regt. N. I., to Baroda.
do do. Lieut. A. Price, 4th Regt. N. I. to Do.
do. 4th. Lieut. and Qr. Mr. G. P. Rigby, 1st E. Regt. to Panwell.
do. 6th. Ensign J. Peyton, 23rd Regt. N. I. to Kurrachee.
do. 7th. Lieut. and Qr. Mr. C. P. Rigby, 1st B, E, Regt, to Aden,

CORRESPONDENCE.

EAST INDIAN COMMUNITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—Most unjustifiable and unmerited as have been your reflections on that portion of our community which you term "*Eurasians*" reflections which re-

quire but mere perusal to proclaim their groundlessness, and total inapplicability to the class to which they were levelled,—I wish not, in now addressing you, to prolong the discussion on the merits or demerits of that people, since the matter can in no way prove advantageous to either the community or Government.

That every class of people has its demerits, more or less perceptible, is readily allowed; but the observations in your issue of Monday last,—tinged greatly with exaggeration, and hastily-formed notions,—tend directly to point out the *East Indians* as characteristically bad, and unworthy of any benevolent exertions Government might make to ameliorate their condition; and with a view to proving your remarks, you refer to the "Philanthropic Institution" at Madras. Such observations and insinuations have been read with no less a degree of surprise, than of condemnation: and had not your correspondent "ASIATICUS" met them with the stout refutation he exhibited in his communication to you, a conviction of their inapplicability, and harsh strain would have forced me to do so. As it is, your errors have been developed (in regard to the Philanthropic Society); and therefore no expatiation need be offered by me.

As regards the other Institution you refer to as affording corroboration to your remarks, permit me to observe that the abolition of it is not *solely* nor in any way attributable to "*unworthy conduct*" on the part of the East Indians who constituted its body. If you allude to the *running away* of a few of the apprentices, caused by their dissatisfaction with the treatment or usage they experienced from their overseers, or the Heads* of the Department, it is obvious this trifling circumstance does not warrant your derogating and disparaging the *whole body* of people of the same class. But *admitting* that the crime of misconduct or mismanagement is imputable to a *few* individuals of that Institution, does the case afford an apology for your giving publicity to hasty notions, and ill-founded assertions to the detriment of the *whole class* of East Indians, assertions which, while they degrade them in the eyes and estimation of the world, wound their own poignant feelings? Your Journal professes "*nothing extenuate, nor set down ought in malice.*" Are your observations, in your issue above alluded to, in accordance with this motto?

While you have permitted candour Mr. Editor to give way to partiality and exaggeration, in your remarks, you cannot but perceive their unmerited nature, and their possible impression on the public mind; for the *general* sense in which they are conveyed, tend vastly to detract from the merits of the East Indians, and to rob them of that just consideration due to their disposition and state in Society.

In conclusion Mr. Editor, I can only observe that the reflections I allude to, could have been expected from any other quarter, but from the "*Editor of the Bombay Gazette.*"

Your humble servant,
A FRIEND TO ASIATICUS.

P. S.—Perhaps the following lines, quoted verbatim, from the reply of Sir Charles Metcalfe to the "East Indians" address to him on the occasion of his appointment to the Governorship of Agra, may be found corroborative of your notions of the "Eurasians." Coming, as they did, from one, who during his stay amongst, and intercourse with them, had ample opportunities of judging their disposition, and estimating their merits, I trust they will be viewed as portraying their deserts in a more just and true colour than that to be found in your paper. Sir Charles Metcalfe's reply—

"That you should be considered, or consider yourselves, as a separate class, is greatly to be lamented. Not less is it so, that there should be any distinctions or separations of any kind in this Empire. It must be the anxious wish of every man connected with India, that all classes, Native, East Indian, and European, should be united in one bond of brotherly love. If any feelings too natural to be wondered at, caused by the dominion of foreigners, or difference of religious customs, manners and education, render this union at present difficult or unattainable, with respect to our native brethren, we can only hope that such difficulties may in time be surmounted by good government, and the enjoyment of equal rights. But there is no reason why East Indians and Europeans, if equal justice be dealt to both, should not be joined in the most cordial union, or why any distinction between them should ever exist. But if your community, Gentlemen, were to be regarded as separate, it is one of which you have much reason to be proud. Judging from what has come under my own observation; I am not aware of any community in which there is more respectability of character, or less apparently of crime or *unworthy conduct.*† In official ability and efficiency you yield to none; and in all pursuits and professions, in arts and in arms, you have representatives of whom every community might justly boast, &c. &c."

* *If* any "*unworthy conduct*" was ever evinced by Messrs. Sundt and Webb, the then Heads of the Institution, perhaps they will now avail themselves of an opportunity of vindicating themselves.

† The Italics are mine.

"*Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice.*"

THE GAZETTE.

Wednesday, October 7, 1840.

THE following vessels arrived since our last; October 5, Brig *Haany*, from Surat 2nd Instant.—*Passengers* 6 Natives; Oct. 6, H. C. Schooner Emily, H. Blowers, Master, from Kurrack 13th September.—*Passengers*: 1 Conductor, 1 Sergeant, 2 Camp Followers, 2 Women and 4 Children.

THE *William* Transport proceeds to Aden this day with Troops, Stores &c. on board. The following officers are Passengers in her—Captain Duff and Lieutenant Rigby of the 16th N. I. and Ensign Gell of the 10th N. I. with 90 rank and File and 60 Camp Followers.

AN Inquest was held on the morning of Monday last at Mahim, on the Body of a Portuguese Bhandary, who had been killed the previous afternoon, by a Cocoanut Tree falling on him while asleep in the Verandah of his Hut which was also destroyed. And a verdict returned of accidental Death.

THE usual salute at ½ past six o'clock announced the arrival of His Excellency The Commander in Chief this morning from Poonah.

WE have heard a rumour that an army amounting to 22,000 men is to be assembled in Bengal, and that Sir Jasper Nicolls will take the field in person. The destination is said to be Nepaul. Coupling this with the news we have received from Cabul by "THE DELHI GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY," we cannot but say that the Indian Government appear to have work enough cut out for them on every side. We are at War with China, also are, or shall be soon with Nepaul, while on the North West our Ally Shah Shoojah is menaced with expulsion from his Throne, and must be supported at all hazards. The whole chain of the vast Himalayas from Bootan to the Hindoo Coosh will shortly bristle with enemies, and though we have no fears for the result, yet when we look at the probability of a War with France and the possibility of expeditions to the Red Sea and Persian Gulf, the most superficial Politicians must confess that the Vast resources of this immense and flourishing Empire will be severely taxed. How opportunely now would News of a great success in China arrive!! A great blow struck there might paralyze the Goorkhas and lead them to succumb without a struggle, as little doubts can he entertained that hostilities from that quarter are instigated by the Court of Pekin, as a diversion of the attack on the Celestial Empire. The reason for sending so large a Force as 10,000 men to Scinde is now sufficiently apparent. War on a grand scale is contemplated, and the reduction of a horde of mountaineers is not the ultimate object of the expedition. We have long ago reprehended the short sighted policy which dictated the withdrawal of our Troops from Affghanistan and Scinde after the last Campaign, and events have shewn that so long as Dost Mahomed is at large there will be no peace for Shah Shoojah, and no relief of our Forces from Affghanistan. It has always appeared to us that the policy of crossing the Indus was questionable, while the project of forcing an intrusive King who had been driven from a throne he was unable to retain was worse. History furnishes so many examples of the absurdity of this error in policy, that we can only wonder at the fatuous Councils which could have dictated such a measure. We need go back no further than the case of Louis the XVIII in France forced on the French People by Foreign Bayonets, and after having been once driven from the throne permitted to linger on a few years, while the Nation was recovering the disasters of war. But did his Dynasty remain? Let the glorious days of July answer!! So in the case of the rulers of Cabul, we have always respected the character of Dost Mahomed as a brave and fearless Soldier, while the utmost that can be said for the present Shah is, that he is not altogether bad. Had terms been entered into with the Dost as we believe was advocated and could have been effected by one of the acutest of the Politicals, much blood and treasure would have been spared, we might have pushed our Frontier to the Indus but no further, and secured the Trade and Navigation of the River. The death of Runjeet Singh gave us an opportunity of setting matters in the Punjaub to our entire satisfaction, and British influence might have been paramount there, where all is now anarchy and confusion. We have said what might have been, and the retrospection is melancholy Let us now see what may and will be. First, such a drain on the Coffers of the State as will make our rulers rue their acquantances with Shah Shoojah, with such a further outlay as will put the Government into irremediable debt. Secondly, the stoppage of all Commerce on the Indus, and which like the cessation of the China trade will render the Native Merchants discontented, and lastly, the loss of much valuable life in a struggle with barbarians without any corresponding satisfactory results. Should the Russians ever advance to India by the North West, though we had Shah Shoojah on our side, we should not have his subjects, and we should have two enemies to deal with, the treacherous friend within and the open foe without. To subjugate an Empire is not the way to render its population firm allies. National Friendship as in private life, must proceed either from benefits conferred or likely to be mutually received, but a forced alliance will be always hollow. The War with Nepaul will bring a merciless foe on our frontiers and the peaceful Hindoo will suffer from the revenge of the mountaineer. It is now too late to go back, and mighty events are on the even of insertion in Eastern annals. We have no doubt that wherever the British Flag floats on the Breeze, it will wave over scenes of conquest and glory, and though we must in common with all feeling hearts deplore the necessity of War, yet now that we are fairly embarked in it, we trust it will be prosecuted with vigour and comprehensive sagacity.

OUR contemporary of the *United Service Gazette* differs with us on the merits of the Percussion Lock as applied to the Musket, and strange to say cites its inaptitude to resist the Damp. Now we have ourselves used a fowling piece in wet and moist weather with Percussion Locks, and found it go off almost invariably, while we have also seen Muskets and flint locks used in the same humid state of the atmosphere and miss fire continually, and after a short time become perfectly useless. With regard to the powder of Ball Cartridges being finer than that in Blank, we agree that it is not so bad, but still *bad is the best.* What we principally object to is the dash, which from the quantity invariably crammued into the large Pan of a clumsy Musket lock by a Sepoy, must cause an unsteadiness of aim, which would go far to destroy the certainty of a good Shot from the best Marksmen. We are not speaking theoretically, having fired many a Musket charged by a Sepoy, and know how difficult it is to make a good Shot even at so large an object as a Target. Cannon have been vaatly improved, and as applied to Naval Gunnery almost brought to perfection by the addition of Percussion Tubes, but the Musket remains nearly the same clumsy weapon it was in the days of *Marlborough.* It will scarcely require a ghost to tell any one that a Sepoy in physical conformation, is generally of slighter make and less power of body than an European. This truism being granted, it naturally follows that lighter arms should be put in his hands. The Fuzee with a sight and percussion lock, and with a Sword Bayonet, would be in our opinion the beau ideal of a weapon for a Sepoy. Every Native is accustomed to the use of a Sword from childhood, and even Chokras practice a sort of exercise with sticks. We should just like by way of an experiment to raise a Company armed in this way, and equipped with a neat forage Cap and white cover, while the Pouch should be of the size adapted for Fuzees. Teach such men the Light Infantry and Sword exercise, and send them out to skirmish, and we would lay a trifling wager they would not be the least efficient Troops in the day of Battle. We have one word more to say of the Percussion lock as applied to Muskets. It has been tried at Portsmouth (if we remember right) by the Royal Marines, and answered admirably in the wettest weather and they are now being furnished to perhaps the finest Corps in the world, (no disparagement to others,) we mean the Three Battalions of Foot Guards.

A Special Meeting of the Justices took place yesterday, to take into consideration the propriety of adopting measures to procure the repeal of Act XVIII of 1840. By which Act (as our readers may remember) the power of licensing grog shops &c. was taken from the Bench and vested in the Chief Magistrate of Police &c. An animated discussion took place, and it was finally resolved by a large majority to prepare a Petition to the Board of Control and Court of Directors.—If the usages of Europe are to be taken as a precedent, we are quite sure that the power of licensing ought to be in the Bench of Justices assembled at the Quarter Sessions, and we cannot see what end was to be attained by the enactment of a law like the present in this Island.

WE understand Mr. Spooner of the Civil Service, the late Resident in the State of Sawunt Warree, has been placed on his Dewany allowance by the orders of the Supreme Government, and is now without employment. We rather imagine that this Gentleman's case has been much misunderstood in Bombay, and that a great deal of undeserved obloquy has been cast upon him. It has never appeared in his orders to Mr. Gibbard, that he did more than direct him to take no Prisoners, which he conceived the disturbed state of the Country and the open rebellion of the people required. He never ordered Mr. Gibbard "*to take Prisoners and afterwards shoot them.*" Mr. Spooner's conduct was we believe in the first instance investigated by the Bombay Government, who acquitted him and sent him back to his appointment, after his attendance at Poonah on Mr. Gibbard's Court Martial and he remained in it Three Months. But the Supreme Government taking a different view of his Case directed his removal.—We think this a hard case and one requiring some redress, and if Mr. Spooner for any particular reasons connected with exacerbated feelings, be not permitted to return to his old appointment, we hope he will obtain some other, equally honorable and lucrative. He seems only to have done his duty to the best of his ability, and barring the Kowtanee affair, in which he appears not to have been to blame, we have seen him reduce the State of Warree from open rebellion to peace and quiet sway.—We understand the authorities here are favorably inclined towards Mr. Spooner, and his removal from his appointment, was diametrically opposed to their wishes and judgement. We think the Government of India should pause before it revokes the decisions of the local governments, who must be the best judges of the conduct of their own Servants, being immediately under their own surveillance.

CONTEMPORARY SELECTIONS.

COURIER, OCTOBER 6.

We have the great satisfaction of announcing to the public that a letter has been received from Captain Brown at Kahun dated the 17th Sept. that is, since the retreat of Major Clibborn from Nafoosk. It is written in the highest spirits; he declares that he had witnessed from the heights the whole of the fight between Major Clibborn's detachment and the Beloochees; that the Beloochees look upon it as a signal defeat to them; that they had lost six of their bravest chiefs in it, and that the whole affair had made on them a most serious impression, for they felt that they had to conflict with braver troops than they had been led to expect; and they admitted that the retreat of the British troops was caused by want of water.

Captain Brown further declares his expectation of being then able to hold out his position for another month.

Letters have been received from Scinde, which state that the nomination of General Brooks was welcomed there by the troops, as they are confident of success under the command of that able and experienced officer.

In order to enable our readers to form an accurate opinion of the strength of the British Army about to enter upon the campaign in Beloochistan, we subjoin a list of the various corps.

The I and IV troops of Horse Artillery.
Two squadrons of the 4th Dragoons.
The third Regt. of Light Cavalry.
Robert's horse.
Scinde horse.
300 Poonah horse.
An entire battalion of Foot Artillery.
H. M. 40th Regt. of Infantry.
H. M. 41st Regt. of Infantry
1. Grenadier Regiment Bombay N. I.
II. Grenadier Regiment ditto.
V. Regt. Bom. N. I. XXI. Regt. By. N. I.
VI. Ditto.....ditto. XXIII. Ditto..ditto.
VIII. ditto.....ditto. XXV. Ditto...ditto.
XX. Ditto.....ditto. XXXVIII. Ditto Ben. N. I.

The Infantry will be divided into two Brigades, the first under the command of Brigadier Valiant, the second under that of Brigadier Farquharson.

It is probable at least three Regiments will be required at the outposts of Kurrachee, Sukkur, Dadur &c. The remainder will of course be available for the field.

LIST OF THE STAFF OF GENERAL BROOKS.

PERSONAL BRIGADE MAJOR, Captain Rowland of the Artillery.
AID-DE-CAMPS, Lieut. Lewis 22*d Regt. Bom. N. I.*
Lieut. Smith, 15*th Regt. Ben. N. I.*
PERSIAN INTERPRETER, Captain Macan, 17*th Regiment N. I.*
D. ADJ. GEN. Captain Donnelly, 1*st Grenadiers.*
D. QR. MR. GL. Major Holland.
COMMISSARY OF ORDNANCE, Captain J. Grant.
COMMISSARIAT, Captain Davidson.
" Lieut. Bate.
" Lieut. Ramsay.
" Lieut. Shaw.
" Lieut. Scott.
CHIEF ENGINEER, Major Waddington.
PAY MARTER, Captain Hunter.
SUPERINTENDING SURGEON, Doctor Pinhey.
CHAPLAIN, Revd. G. Pigott.

General Brooks accompanied by Brigadier Valiant and the staff of the Scinde army will, as we understand, proceed to Kurrachee, as soon as the *Cleopatra* Steamer be in readiness to start, which will be towards the close of this week.

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES.

DELHI GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY, SEPTEMBER 26.

Anticipated Advance of Dost Mahomed towards Cabul.

As several days will elapse before the publication of our next issue, we hasten to lay before our readers a scrap of news which may be depended upon as authentic. Dost Mahomed appears inclined to measure his strength with us. We mentioned in our last, that a son of the Ex-Ruler had made a dour upon Bajgah, but had been repulsed, principally by some Jan Baj horse (not San Baz) the corps raised by Captain Hart, chiefly composed of men who had formerly been in Dost Mahomed's service, they behaved very well indeed and cut up the Cavalry of the Enemy; a retreat, in case of another attack, was expected, and has taken place in consequence of the Dost reinforced by the treacherous Wullee of Kholoom, having appeared in large force, it is said with 10,000 men in the vicinity of Baj-gha. The Shah's 4th Cavalry with two other Companies under Lieutenant Golding from Syghan have therefore retreated on Bameean, and it is feared that a great part of their supplies have been left behind. Dost Mahomed's plan is said to be to move down on Cabul by the Bameean road; but Military men think that this is a mere demonstration and that his chief force being at Goree he will come by the Goorcebund pass into Kohistan leaving Bameean on the right rear. The 35th N. I. with 100 of Anderson's Horse left Cabul on the 6th Instant to strengthen Bameean, and 300 more of the latter, a Squadron of 2d Cavalry and two guns under Fraser march immediately to Charekur, about 30 miles north of Cabool, to watch the proceedings in that quarter. The Kudjiah force moves on to Cabool without delay. Every precaution is apparently taken, but the force at Cabool will, of course, be much weakened by all these detachments and it is feared that Dost Mahomed will gain a large accession to his force in the vallies of Kohistan, where the people are more favorably inclined to him than to Shah Sooja, the road is open, the country abounds in gardens, and a plentiful harvest has just been cut, while, were he to proceed by Bameean, he would have to cut his way through our troops in the passes.

This is all the news we have at present, and it is exciting enough. The policy of Mr. Lord in sending out so small a detachment in advance, beyond Bameean, is very much censured. The position at Bajgah is said to be quite untenable, as it could be turned by enemies or treacherous friends, as happened in Captain Hay's case. It was prophecied by some of our Military friends that on our quitting Bameean with an inferior force some reverse would happen, and a retreat under the present circumstances is unfortunate. It is feared that our few friendly chiefs will fall a sacrifice to the Ex-Rulers vengeance and the effect on the country will be dreadful. We

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shall, no doubt, have other particulars before next Wednesday.

Captain Vibart 3d Light Cavalry has proceeded to the provinces on general leave.

A private of H. M.'s 13th was on the 3d Instant found murdered on the road a short distance from the Cabul side of the Camp. The head and right hand all but severed from the body and a shot wound through the abdomen. The unfortunate man bore an excellent character for steadiness and sobriety for the last 15 years; it is not long ago that an Officer's servant was murdered in a similar manner in the same spot.

Shah Soojah has turned his Earless Minister (Moolah Skakoor) out of office.

The Citizens of Cabul are represented in the greatest state of excitement caused by the near approach of the Ameer, and do not disguise their joy.

The Shah's troops and the Jambazes are represented as having behaved very gallantly in the affair at Bajgah, the reported loss on our side is one man killed and 9 or 10 wounded and the enemy had 40 killed and a great many wounded. That we may be in time for the dawk, we leave any remarks for another opportunity,

Nothing has lately been heard of Captain Abbott. Lieutenant Shakespear it is said, started for Oremburg, with the Russian captives, or if not gone himself, has caused them to be sent forward, we fear this will not do.

We have no further news from Quetta, but bazar reports, of course not of the most favourable description, abound, they even, go so far as to assert the capture of Sukker; but we feel convinced, that our next accounts from the arrival of European and Native Regiments at that place will be favorable.

We observe by last night's General Orders that Colonel Wymer is appointed to the 38th N. I. Colonel Chalmers removing to the 21st N. I. The officers of the 38th on duty at other stations and with other regiments, are, at their own requests, allowed to join their regiment in Scinde.

CALCUTTA.

ENGLISHMAN, SEPT. 19.

Desirous as we have been to lay before the army, some tabular statements, and other explanations, of great importance to the interests of the orphan institution, which were some time back transmitted to us by the Secretary of the watchful and indefatigable Dinapore Committee, we found it impracticable to give them an earlier insertion,—so much have English news, and steam controversies, and general military correspondence, lately pressed upon our space. Out of our many military readers there must be a considerable number, though comparatively, it may be, a small one, who comprehend even the most complicated figured statements, and who have the patience to test them; and to those we look for sound opinions on the object which the Committee have in view, of submitting eventually to the army a proposition for the entire breaking up of the Kidderpore establishment, and the transmission of all the orphans to England, save those whose friends may desire to have them kept in India, and whom it will be proposed to make arrangements for at one of the Hill seminaries. We are assured that, by this fundamental reform, there can be a saving effected of half a lac per annum, as well as an overgrown and clumsy establishment got rid of, and the management of the institution exceedingly simplified and improved. When we see the intended propositions, in detail, and know the exact reasoning on which they are grounded, we shall of course be better able than we now are to form an opinion of their general and permanent beneficialness both to the army and the wards; but meanwhile we request our readers to remember that some study of the present tables is absolutely necessary to enable them to pronounce on the merits of the propositions by which we are privately informed it is designed to follow them up. We could wish that, at the same time, if not by some earlier and distinct measure, it were proposed to amend the late rule respecting the annuity to the daughters of officers during their unmarried lives, so as to make it—as we formerly suggested—permanent, under certain limitations with respect to extra income derivable by the ward; and so that the annuity to be granted for her Father's additional subscription, should not be diminished unless her entire income, as made up from other sources, exceeded eighty, or one hundred pounds per annum, according to what might be the general wish of the army. This would greatly obviate all unpleasant scrutiny into family affairs, as well as give Fathers the satisfaction of feeling that the sacrifice they were making would not prove wholly useless, in the event of their prudence, or good fortune, enabling them to leave something more substantial for the posthumous support of their children; and it is based on principles so obviously just, and morally so excellent, that our only surprise is how the principle was lost sight of when the late plan was propounded. If any of the Committees would take up the question in this view, we cannot doubt its meeting with universal concurrence, and there can be no cause whatever for imagining that the local Government, or the Honorable Court, would withhold their approbation,—but very much, we should opine, the contrary. Or if, at any station, an individual were to draw up a proposition to the effect suggested, and obtain signatures to it, the General Management would doubtless put it at once in circulation.

Some of our military readers will recollect our having offered an opinion, not very long since, on the punishment of imprisonment, as inflictible upon sepoys under the Act No. 23 of 1839. Our remarks arose out of a case that occurred at Delhi, and in which the prisoner was directed to be confined in the Quarter Guard instead of in a civil prison, which we believe the court ordered. On this latter point we do not, however, quite rely upon our memory, and as it is not now going to be rediscussed, we do not think it necessary to hunt up the case for more particular reference. Suffice it to say that other cases have been sent for our information, since then, from which it clearly appears that Commanding Officers who construe the act apparently according to its wording, are not aware of the construction which the proper authorities put upon it, as it is only at the stations where some decision of the kind takes place, that the official view of the enactment is known. The act above referred to, certainly only uses the term 'imprisonment,' without expressly mentioning either a jail or a guard; but yet it must be manifest that where 'labor' forms a part of the sentence, the penalty cannot be inflicted in a military place of confinement, and that therefore the prisoner *must then* be made over to civil custody. The same may be said in cases of simple imprisonment for a longer period than six months, as dismissal follows such a sentence, but still the *wording* of the act is vague, and rather seems to have reference generally to civil than to military custody. Even looking at the act by itself, this interpretation would appear to an otherwise uninformed reader the most probable one; but when No. 2 of 1840 is perused in connexion with it, where a 'Goal' is exclusively specified, with reference to all sentences of imprisonment, the reader's conviction is strengthened that the powers of the act could not have contemplated a Quarter Guard in any case. Moreover such a guard is, as we formerly pointed out, in all respects unsuitable for any such imprisonments, and indeed the sepoy detained there scarcely is sensible of any thing except freedom from all military duty! However, as we are aware now, from more than one source of undoubted authority (we have even one official letter on the subject before us) that both the Government and the Commander-in-chief consider it unadvisable that a sepoy, destined to return to his duty as a soldier, should be imprisoned as a convict in a civil gaol, we feel it our duty to make this opinion known as extensively as possible, in order that commanding officers, and courts-martial may not go by the apparent meaning of the act, since that is not the meaning which its highest official interpreters intend shall be put upon it in practice. But as we believe it is admitted that regimental guards are, as we formerly maintained, unsuited to the purpose of punitory imprisonment, we have reason to believe that the inefficiency will be, or is being, remedied by the erection of prisons in the vicinity of Rear Guards, adapted to the cases of sepoys adjudged to simple imprisonment less than six months. Another doubtful point is whether a sepoy so imprisoned (that is, under terms which do not involve his discharge from the service) is entitled to any pay during the time of the sentence. If he were confined in a Gaol, we should say that by the pay regulations he was not, for they lay down that no sepoy in civil custody is entitled to his pay; and although that rule was not made with special reference to these Court-martial sentences (it existed perhaps before they did) yet we apprehend they would come within it, if the man were sent for even two months to a Gaol. Not so, however, if he be kept in military custody, for then he is entitled to his pay during his whole term of imprisonment, though his being so, no doubt, takes the sting out of the penalty! Though we have never been of opinion that the imprisonment system whether severe or moderate, is calculated to improve or maintain military discipline, yet we think that the more it can be inflicted in sight of the regiment the better; and we are glad, therefore, that the prisons above spoken of are about to be erected, albeit at best we fear the mere confinement will be looked upon as a sort of not disagreeable exemption from a duty for which the prisoner will still be getting paid—to him the main point. We find ourselves sustained in this view of the case by a remarkable opinion which we learn was lately appended to a sentence of imprisonment by a native court martial assembled at Barrackpore:—The Court respectfully beg to express a hope that the place of imprisonment selected may not be any regimental guard, as from their observations they feel convinced that this species of confinement is not generally looked on or felt as a punishment.' We incline to think that the men who recorded that opinion knew pretty well the nature of the class who were liable to the infliction!—but let us hope for the best, as there is now nothing but hope left while the experiment is being tried.

ENGLISHMAN, SEPTEMBER 21.

Having uniformly maintained what appears to us to be the side of humanity on the Cooly Trade question, we feel ourselves bound to notice an article which appeared in the *Eastern Star* yesterday, wherein it is asserted that 'the arguments of those who oppose the system, are based on what appear to us to be the mere *ad captandum* cry of no slavery.' We have always endeavoured to give reasons for the faith that is in us on this subject, and we certainly think that, when the question was fully discussed in the Calcutta papers some two years ago, those who sided with us had the best of the argument, without having recourse to any party watchward to silence their opponent. Nevertheless we are well contented, if standards are to be hoisted, to let ours be inscribed with the words which our contemporary has chosen, NO SLAVERY—it is a good motto, however applied, and one that we are not likely to be ashamed of.

The *Eastern Star* seems to think that Mr. Macaulay, in asserting the right of free labour, was broaching something new, but it is the point, and the only point of support which the defenders of the Cooly shippers originally took up. As an abstract principle it is incontrovertible, but like many other abstract principles must have its limitation in practice. Abstract principles are good starting posts for legislators, but not their boundaries. An advocate for the Coolies might certainly say to Mr. Macaulay, 'your principle is an excellent one, but first test its practicability at home; apply it to us afterwards. Why do you put restrictions on the free labour of the learned professions? why may not any man be a barrister, a physician, or a clergyman by turns as he pleases? Why do you even compel the right to exercise mere mechanical trades to be acquired by apprenticeships?' He would answer, 'because the interests of society require certain restraints; in fact all law is a restraint on individuals for the common benefit of society.' Away then with your abstract principle; try the case by its own merits and legislate accordingly. You protect the weaker part of your own society, you will not allow a well-educated young man twenty years of age to dispose of his own property; why not then apply the same principle of paternal restraint to those who are so much more helpless, so much more ignorant? Let us examine the facts. Here are certain colonies, in which, till within a year or two, *the colour of the skin was a crime*, not merely in public opinion, but actually visited by law with restraints and penalties varying according to the fears or the whims of the various local legislatures who enacted them. The worst of these are now removed, but the spirit of the enactments remains; the legislature are composed of the same persons and embued, dyed in grain we might say, with the same principles. Indeed, the feelings of society are even more hostile to the coloured race than before, because it is looked upon as intruding on the privileges of those, who are no longer fenced in by a slave code. In the first place then, we may ask, what sort of legislation can we expect from such assemblies when their own interests and feelings oppose those of the coloured people? It is true that some modification of unjust law is compelled by the ever watchful jealousy of the anti-slavery leaders in England, but the administration of colonial law is almost entirely in the hands, or under the influence, of the late slaveholders. The Government of Bengal will not trust an indigo-planter to be a magistrate, and we think wisely; yet what power of oppression could he exercise compared to that of a West India planter, supported as the latter is by every man of the same colour, except perhaps the Government of the island, and here and there a despised and persecuted Missionary? What could be expected even here, from planters armed with prisons and treadmills and deciding all their own court cases with the labourer? We would only ask, whether such a state of society does not require more than ordinary vigilance on the part of the legislator? But let us look at the other side. The Hill Cooly has not even the ordinary education of a Hindoo ryot. He is in the very lowest state of civilization, and so ignorant that it is impossible for him to comprehend either the nature of the country to which he is invited to be sent, or the difficulties which will interpose to prevent his return. The Ocean is to him a great river like the Ganges, and he knows no reason why he should not paddle home again when tired of his new service. Are any pains taken to undeceive him?—we think not. On the contrary, we have heard of as many fine prospects set before these adventurers, as a recruiting sergeant holds out to a young soldier, and the grossest cases of deceit have been proved in evidence. Further, we find in the Parliamentary reports ample evidence that these labourers are treated as slaves, flogged, and when sick, left to die in filth without any proper care or attendance. It has been proved here that they have no legal means of recovering their wages withheld from them under all kinds of pretexts, and that they are not permitted to leave the estates where they are employed, any more than the negro slaves, their predecessors.

Now we will ask, whether, taking into consideration the state of society in the slave colonies, the prejudices of colour still existing, the interests of those who hold all power, legislative and executive, the ignorance and helplessness of the Coolies and the evidence of ill treatment already adduced,—we will ask quietly and calmly, whether those who request the Government to pause before they proceed to be told that they have no better argument to adduce than an *ad captandum* cry of 'no slavery?'

ENGLISHMAN, SEPTEMBER 22.

The Government have opened a New Loan at the very low rate of interest of four per cent., but with the condition that the paper disposed of will be received back into the Treasury on the holder's giving three months' notice. It would not appear from these terms that the demand for money is very urgent on the part of the Government—neither has the purchase of the new notes during the last two or three days served to shew that the investment is considered very desirable. We shall be better able, however, to speak of the operation of the loan upon the Money Market when another week has rolled over our heads.

To-day we have the pleasure to give insertion to a document which, noval in its immediate bearing, though on a long-operating principle, has a great tendency, in our humble opinion, to improve the morale of the non-commissioned class of the Company's soldiers; and also that of the inferior ranks, by the prospect it holds out to them of eventually becoming partakers in an obvious benefit, when their fortune and good conduct shall be the means of elevating them to the grades which will give them also a title to join the intended institution. What we allude to is a fund, for the encrease of retiring pensions to non-commissioned officers, and for additional support to their widows during their first term of widowhood; and if there exist no reasons why the Commander-in-chief and Government should disapprove of such a fund—and to ourselves there at present appear none—we entertain no doubt that it will be generally supported by the classes concerned, and will speedily be adopted by their fellow soldiers in the other Presidencies. The object of the fund being solely to provide further comforts for old age and infirmity, than the Company's pension, though liberal *as* a state pension, can be expected to afford; it is not proposed to give such an annuity (as we may term the aggregate monthly sum) as shall tempt hale and active non-commissioned officers to leave a profession in which they are still well able to serve, though it will have the beneficial tendency—to the service—of ridding it of many virtually worn out men who are no longer physically capable of performing their active duties, but who are averse to retiring on the mere pension of their rank, which where there are wives and families, is barely sufficient to support them scantily. Having no view, then, to the acceleration of promotion, in the sense of the term which is understood by the supporters of Army Retiring Funds; and its benefits being on too low a scale to bring about such a result, save incidentally by the riddance of really inefficient men; it is in fact nothing but an extension of the Savings Bank principle, which Government justly approve of, and by every applicable means encourage; and from the yet imperfect glance which we have given at the proposed rules, we believe them to be based in prudence, and on general calculations which will secure the object aimed at. The fifth rule we think very good, and although it is still left open, more specifically than the others are, to be adapted to the inclusion of pensions to children, our suggestion is that its present principle be left untouched, for we do not think the amendment alluded to is a necessary one; and we are sure it would give rise to much inconvenience in the management of the institution, and, in Europe especially, to attempts at imposition. The seventh rule shews that it is not intended to provide for the retirement of mere (save by a fraction) than two per cent per annum, which, together with the proposed scale of pension,—sixteen rupees a month in India, or within twenty pounds per annum in England,—completely divests it of the character of a fund primarily or principally adapted to accelerate promotion, by tempting efficient non-commissioned officers to retire,—the prospects of all such *in* the service, being far better than the mere subsistence which, even with the aid of the fund, would be their lot were they to leave it. The ninth rule can only be made effectual by the special concurrence of the Commander-in-chief and Government; for unless it be made conditional on men promoted to the non-commissioned *staff* to continue their contributions, we do not see what managerial device there can be which would effectually prevent such persons from even capriciously discontinuing their subscriptions. The tenth rule is a very proper and good one; but it might be made relaxable (indeed the general principle of the fund favors this view) so as to admit of the parties, coming under its operations, again entering the fund (in the event of their renewed good conduct re-obtaining their promotion) on terms no stricter than should involve a recommencement of the ordinary contributions. With reference to the 16th rule, if the fund should be approved of by the Court of Directors, as would probably be the case if it met the approbation of the local authorities, we do not think it improbable that the Court would undertake the payment of the annuities in England,—an arrangement which would secure the institution against all risks from failure or malversation of agents, and would impose very little additional trouble on the department which already has to pay the government pensions to soldiers at home. These cursory remarks are all we think it advisable to venture upon at present; for there are several phases in which the proposal must be viewed, and in respect to the personal (as distinct from the editorial) request that has been made to us, we must institute some enquiries in quarters whence we can make sure of obtaining judicious opinions and sound information, before we can decide whether the requested aid, on our part, would be really beneficial. On this point, however, the Committee shall receive our more private advice in a few days by dawk,—but meanwhile we can assure them that they do not mistake in imputing to us a sincere desire to promote the interests of their class, and of the soldiery generally, by all means which our views of what is due to the state make us look upon as proper

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ENGLISHMAN, SEPT. 23.

EMBEZZLEMENT DETECTED.

An attempt was made this morning by a hurkaru in the employ of a gentleman living at Spence's Hotel to rob his master of 1,000 Rupees; but it was so ill planned that it did not succeed.

It appears that the gentleman, whose name we were given to understand to be Sturgis, having every confidence in the veracity of his hurkaru from his long servitude, being upwards of 30 years in his employ, gave the man a bank note for 1,000 rupees to be exchanged: a short time after the man returned apparently under great excitement, minus his turban and *chudder*, which he said were forcibly taken away by two *bheestees* who waylaid him, together with the note in question. His credulous master believed this plausible story, and was preparing to go to the Police, when the man told him not to take the trouble, but to give him a letter, and that he would go and get the bheestees apprehended. His master said that he would by going himself settle the business sooner, and immediately proceeded with the fellow to the office of the Deputy Superintendent of Police. After being made acquainted with the case, the Superintendent had some misgivings about him, regarding the honesty of the man, and accordingly requested Constable Weir to search his person; the fellow not only readily allowed him to do so, but turned his pocket inside out, and also a bag that it contained, and nothing was found in them, but 2 rupees. Weir who is more shrewd than the fellow took him to be, was not to be gulled so easily; he was not satisfied and searched him again when he found the note, which by some dexterity the man had managed to conceal, in the very pocket which had been ransacked.

The man was sent to the division magistrate. There is not the least doubt that it was with the view to dispose of the note that he asked for the letter.

HURKARU, SEPT. 22.

Late yesterday evening, we received the following letter dated 19th August, from the neighbourhood of the Hindoo Koosh, which we hasten to lay before our readers. Affairs seem to be getting on but badly in those regions:—

"*August* 18th,—I am sorry to say, that affairs are not improving in these parts. Sula Beg, as I told you before, met our Political; he came in with his sword fastened to his neck, the usual form of submission—and his life was granted. Meer Zuffer, of Kalo, was admitted into the forts to hold them for us, and the Ajurees returned to their own country, but Sula Beg remained in the forts. Baba Beg, Ajuree, declared that he was acting under orders of the Wallie. This assertion seems probable, from the fact of a chief belonging to the latter having taken part in the affair at Kamurd. The arrival, in Baba Beg's country, of a brother of the Meer, with some 60 Usbeg horse, leaves little doubt on the subject. At the same time that we learnt this latter piece of intelligence, we also heard, that the Meer Wallee had left Kooloom from Koondoo, and yesterday evening news reached us, that Moorad Beg had agreed to assist him against us. This we learnt from Dr. Lord, who was then a day's journey from Bamean, and I believe the information is from a good source and worthy of credence. The news is by no means pleasing; a regiment of infantry and 6 guns have to hold three posts against the United power of these two chiefs, aided by the hill tribes, and accompanied by Dost Mahomed. I told you reinforcements were on the road from Cabul: it is true, but I heartily wish such reinforcements any where but near us. Affghan Cavalry, Affghan (Dost Mahomed's) Infantry, and 4 guns, manned by Dost Mahomed's gunners. This is madness, sheer madness. You will have heard, 'ere this, of the mishap in the Bajour country: this ought to teach those in power, the impolicy of trusting Affghans. As for placing them on a frontier, a short distance from their old chief, perhaps to fight against him—it is throwing temptation in their way. A false step was made when the Goorkah corps advanced to Bajgah. It was a rash proceeding; we attempted too much; the troops on the frontier are not strong enough to occupy three posts and 60 miles of a most difficult country,—a country, the nature of which favors the enemy. Bajgah is situated in a narrow valley, the hills enclosing which are some 1,500 feet in height, their sides being walls of solid rock, sheer precipices. Against an enemy approaching by the valley, a strong defence might be made, by a mere handful; but, unfortunately, they crown the hills, and from above can do great mischief, while we are powerless. The infantry was sent to Bajgah, without due consideration, and the consequence is, that on the first outbreak, our weakness is apparent, not only to ourselves, but, unfortunately, to those around us. I hear, that Captain Saunders is on his way from Herat, in order to advice, touching the best means by which we may capture that fortress. A year ago, this would have been no very difficult matter; but unfortunately our people have dug a capital ditch. However, I cannot vouch for the truth of the story about Herat, but such is said to be the case.

I see CONSERVATIVE has again made his appearance; I have not time, however, to notice his absurdities at present.

Aug. 19*th*.—Moollah Wallee Shah (minister of the Mir Wallee) and Gholaum Beg, are at Bameean with Lord. The first named has written to his chief, advising him to abstain from hostile proceedings. It is said, that the late outbreak was caused by an absurd rumour prevalent, that Gholaum Beg was forcibly detained and ill treated in

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Cabul—indeed the agency declared, that this was the cause of their violent proceedings; such being the case, it is probable, that the news of his son's safe arrival at Bameau, may avert hostilities.

HURKARU, SEPT. 23.

We have made some exertions to publish, with as much despatch as possible, the entire proceedings of the General Court Martial, assembled for the trial of Captain Duff, and, we now, in pursuance of the promise given by us, upon the publication of the evidence for the prosecution, proceed to offer a few editorial comments on certain matters connected with this trial, which seems to have created more than ordinary interest in the Bombay army. We are sorry to say that, in our estimation, the evidence elicited for the defence has placed several officers of that army in a peculiarly discreditable position. The *Secret History* of this trial is not yet before the world; but, as it seems probable, that it is but the precursor of other trials, we shall yet see the whole truth revealed. Report speaks of a conspiracy, or something to it, in the 18th [Capt. Duff's regiment] having for its end the removal of this officer from his corps; but we know nothing more on the subject than what we glean from our Bombay contemporaries, who have, for some reason or other, refrained from giving full expression to their feelings, and have, as in the case of Lieutenant Gibbard's Court Martial, left this duty to the Bengal papers. We are sorry for this; because, it often happens, that the truth is to be collected less from published documents and judicial evidence, than from the mass of floating intelligence, which is always astir in the social atmosphere. As this sort of intelligence has only a local habitation, we, who are at a distance, gain no advantage from it, and can only avail ourselves of what is tangibly before us. If, therefore, we do not appear to be in possession of the whole truth, the better informed must forgive our omissions.

It appears that as far back, as the month of March, 1839, a Court of Enquiry was assembled, to investigate the conduct of Captain Duff, who had recently been in command of a detachment, employed in the Sawunt Warree states. Lieutenant Gibbard was an officer in this detachment; in December 1838, the much talked of "Massacre" took place. A few days before this, a party under Captain Duff, consisting of rather more than twenty men, had encountered the insurgents, at the foot of the Malegam Pass, and, as it appears, been repulsed. Lieutenant Gibbard hearing of this, wrote off to Lieutenant Munro [an officer of the same regiment a material witness, in both trials] a letter, in which he said "Very bad Duff's running—he passed upwards of twenty strong houses, where he might have defied above a thousand men, and one hour afterwards, I had all the road clear, and divers other statements, highly injurious to the character of Captain Duff, regarding this same affair, circulated by Lieut. Munro, Lieut. (then Ensign) Gibbard and others. A Court of Enquiry was the result—and it appears that everything that possibly could be done to implicate Captain Duff, upon that occasion, was done, and it was the impression of the members of this Court, that the principal evidences, though giving testimony on honor, betrayed very *convenient* memories—that is to say, they recollected perfectly well everything of the circumstance, that could be in any way detrimental to Captain Duff, though exceedingly oblivious of everything, redounding to the credit of that officer. Nothing was proved against Captain Duff before the Court of Enquiry—but nearly a year afterwards a Court Martial was assembled, to investigate the conduct of Lieut. Gibbard, regarding certain matters, with which our readers are already acquainted. Captain Duff was a witness before this Court—as were also Lieutenant Munro, and Ensign Raitt, who both gave evidence relating to Captain Duff's approval of Lieut. G.'s conduct differing materially from the evidence given by that officer himself. As it appeared pretty plainly that Captain Duff had perjured himself, and that too in a most cowardly manner, the Commander-in-Chief [Sir Thomas MacMahon] remarked, when approving of the sentence on Lieut. Gibbard, that "the evidence recorded in the case imperatively demanded, that proceedings should be adopted towards another officer, that he might have an opportunity of clearing his conduct, &c., &c." Hence, we believe, the recent Court-Martial on Captain Duff—and hence the honorable acquittal.

We feel pretty sure that the general impression, afterreading the entire proceedings upon Captain Duff's Court-Martial, will be that this officer has been the victim, if not of a conspiracy against him, of a complication of bad feelings—chiefly of a vindictive nature—in the breast of his brother-officers. We are not ourselves thoroughly convinced that Captain Duff did not give false evidence, but we acquit him of wilful perjury. Either from a want of memory—from a want of perspicuity of expression,—or from some other cause of an equally innocuous character, it appears to us, that he put upon record an account of his conduct towards Lieutenant Gibbard, after the Sawunt Warree Massacre, not altogether consentaneous with truth. The somewhat ambiguous nature of the "Finding leads us to infer, that this was also the opinion of the Court; but we regret to say that it is impossible to rise from a perusal of the entire evidence elicited, without a painful impression that several of the junior Officers in Captain Duff's regiment, have conducted themselves throughout in a not very creditable manner, Captain Duff having been "honorably acquitted,' suspicion must be attached to the evidence given, both before the Court of Enquiry and the Courts-Martial, by Lieutenant Munro, and Ensign Raitt, of whom the acquittal of Captain Duff is a tacit condemnation. We repeat, that we are utterly ignorant of the causes, which originally conduced to the bad feeling against Captain Duff, which appears to have sprung up nearly two years ago, amongst the junior officers of his regiment, but that such bad feeling has existed, we cannot permit ourselves to doubt. We hope, however that a full investigation will ensue, and that the whole truth will speedily be revealed. We cannot quite see how Captain Duff and the officers above named, can continue to do duty together, in the same regiment; and, indeed, until the conduct of these officers, with regard to Captain Duff, is effectually created, they ought not to be permitted to rejoin a regiment, of which Captain Duff is an officer, nor indeed any other regiment in the service, if such a transfer could be effected. On the whole, the matter that has been brought to a light is of a very distressing character, and with the exception of Mr. Crawford's generous conduct, in undertaking the defence of an old schoolfellow, the whole proceedings do not manifest one single trait honorable to humanity. We are but too glad to quit the subject, and, when we return to it, we hope that it will be with opinions, differing from those entertained by us now.

COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER, SEPTEMBER 22.

The delay that has taken place in receipt of intelligence from China—the last hardly merited the name, for it only confirmed what was previously understood,—is altogether extraordinary. Since the departure of the expedition from Singapore, we have not had above two vessels conveying any news whatever respecting it; and here we are, in the month of September and near its close, as wise as when the fleet sailed. It may be, that our operations are confined to the blockade, and that the effect of negociation is waited for, till information is dispatched. This, we fear, is but a sorry mode of dealing with the Chinese, who will impute our procrastination to fear of venturing on an actual attack. The plan would have been to have hit hard in the first instance, and then have talked about negociating. As it is, it will come to blows at last before they quail, and time occupied, as at present is only time lost.

LOYALTY OF THE BOITACCONNAH CHURCH—The annual *Novenna* of the Roman Catholic Church at Boitacconah concluded last Sunday. On Saturday evening, as usual, the Church entrance and compound were adorned with arches, lanthorns, and transparencies, and though there was nothing very grand or tasteful in all this, yet those immediately concerned, seemed to be perfectly satisfied, and that is as such as was required. On Sunday morning the congregation were treated with more than ordinary music, while during divine service, special thanksgiving was returned, for the providential deliverance, as it is called, of her most gracious majesty Victoria and her royal Consort, from the attempt on their royal lives—Verily there is more loyalty in the Boitacconnah Church than in the whole city of palaces.

COURIER, SEPTEMBER 23.

The Doorga Poojah Holidays are again approaching—the time for relaxation to all, except editors, will be upon us before we are well aware of it; but before this should occur, let us recommend to the good people of Calcutta, what was well urged by a contemporary this time last year, a visit to the delightful Englishified station of Dorjeling during these days of freedom from labour—if last year the place and its hotel was worthy of recommendation, how much more does it deserve it *now*, when things are all on a better footing than then. Government might be applied to for the loan of one of their iron steamboats for the trip, the expenses of which might with the greatest ease be defrayed from the subscriptions of each individual composing the party, and we doubt not Messrs. Wilson and Co. would do their utmost to obtain suitable abodes for each on their landing. We will not here speak of the *benefits* to be derived in health by a trip of this kind to those delightful hills, *that* has been often dilated upon; but we would urge the consideration of the subject on all desirous of pleasure during the holidays, and that subscriptions should immediately be entered upon for the purpose of engaging the steamer.

The following is an extract of a letter we have received from the district of Azimghur, dated 17th instant:

"There has been too much rain here the last few days, to hold out to you any prospects of a change for the better in the expectations of the Indigo Planter—indeed so much property and plant have been destroyed here, that the Indigo blades are looking bluer than their Indigo."

Two vessels were sold at the Exchange Commercial sale-rooms yesterday. The teak barque *Annunchunder* (built at Moulmein in 1838). or 206 tons register, which was disposed of for nineteen thousand rupees; and the hull of the *Brilliant*, which our readers will no doubt recollect was driven on shore at Kedgeree high and dry, during one of the late May gales—which was sold for two hundred and seventy rupees—a native gentleman bought the latter, and we have too high an opinion of the native discretion to think that the speculation will turn out bad.

MADRAS.

SPECTATOR, SEPTEMBER 26.

The *Seringapatam*, Captain H. F. HOPKINS, arrived in our Roads this morning, having left Portsmouth on the 21st June, and the Lizard on the 24th, she brings the following Passengers—

Mrs. Elton and child, Mrs. Routh, Miss Harris, F. B. Elton, Esq. Capt F. B. Hay, Ensign Chetwood, Messrs. Boileau, Davis, Trower, Lawford, Stone, and Orr.—*For Calcutta*. Mr. Pelleau, Miss Little, Miss Gray. Miss Gay and Miss J. Gay, Miss Young, Miss Hebbom, Miss Gibert, Colonel Deare, Capt. Thompson, and Ensigns Tlompson and Reines.

There is also a detachment of H. M. 3d Regt. on board. We regret to hear that one of the passengers, Mrs. ELTON, expired on board, when just in sight of land.

The French Barque *Medea*, from Bourbon, and the *Colombo*, from Port Louis, also came in this morning.

We beg to direct attention to an appeal which will be found in another column on behalf of the Scottish Episcopal Church Society, and which will doubtless be responded to both in this and in other parts of India. The objects of this Society speak for themselves—to provide a fund for aged or infirm Clergymen, or salaries for their Assistants, and a general aid for Congregations struggling under pecuniary difficulties—to assist candidates for the ministry in completing their theological studies—to provide Episcopal Schoolmasters, books and tracts for the poor, and lastly to assist in the formation and enlargement of Diocesan Libraries. The Association to the extent of its ability, provides in fact a substitute for the endowments and other advantages of the Church of England: and the assistance of its distant friends is the more needed, as within the *last* five or six years, there has been a considerable accession to its members, arising probably from the discussion and agitation of the Established Church of Scotland.

The *Eliza* with the remainder of the 33d N. I. took her departure for Moulmein, at day break this morning.

The Steamer *Ganges* which arrived on Wednesday last, has had about twenty lacs of specie shipped on board, and will take altogether thirty, with which she will immediately return to Calcutta. It was supposed that a Company of H. M. 55th would have proceeded by this opportunity, but this will not be the case, her accommodation being extremely limited. It is probable that the *Seringapatam* which arrived in the roads this morning, will be taken up for the conveyance of a portion of this Regiment, a service for which this fine vessel is well adapted. She has however already 102 recruits on board.

CEYLON.

HERALD, SEPTEMBER, 18.

The long expected, anxiously looked for Steamer *Seaforth*, arrived this day, and anchored in our roadstead, the gazing throngs, as may be imagined fell far short numerically, of hundreds who with amazement viewed the splendid *Sesostris!*—In fact, her entrance into our harbour disappointed the expectations of many, who conceived a superior specimen of nautical skill in Steam Navigation was to be exhibited—Her appearance certainly disappointed many, and we can only record for the information of the public that her cargo was in part Specie. Passengers J. F. FRITH Esq. Lady and family.

The period of her departure from Bombay was the 12th instant, and an ex-Naval Officer whose talents are undisputed vouches for her qualities at sea.

European Intelligence.

PAYMENTS TO DR. BOWRING.

On Monday, the House being in a Committee of Supply, and Mr. Robert Gordon having moved that the sum of 70,000l. be granted on account of the Civil Contingencies.

Colonel Sibthorpe moved to deduct from that sum 3,579l. 7s. 10d., being the amount proposed to be granted to Dr. Bowring for services said to have been performed by him during a period of two years six months and five days. He wished Lord Palmerston would answer some questions—

First, what was the amount of practical public advantage derived from Dr. Bowring's services? secondly, whether some of that gentleman's Reports had not been sent forth to the public in a shape somewhat different from that in which they were drawn up by that learned gentleman himself, both as to omissions and additions? thirdly, why the Report on Egypt had not been given to the public? and fourthly, whether there was to be any future charge of this description? In Colonel Sibthorpe's opinion, this sort of employment ought not to be bestowed on Members of that House; as, independently of its withdrawing them from their duties to their constituents, it might very probably have an undue influence on their public conduct.

Lord Palmerston said, the employment of Dr. Bowring had in no way altered his conduct in Parliament, as on various occasions he had voted against the Government. Nor had his employment been detrimental to his constituents, for on each occasion he had been employed during the recess. He considered the selection of Dr. Bowring in all respects unquestionably good—

The Government deemed it essential to have information on various commercial and statiscal subjects connected with foreign countries; and for this Dr. Bowring was eminently qualified, not merely by his general talents, his peculiarly extensive knowledge of foreign languages, but from his having turned his especial attention to the subjects on which information was desired. As to the results of Dr. Bowring's employment, there could be no doubt as to the great practical benefit which the public had derived from the great mass of information contained in that gentleman's Reports and their appendixes. The whole of that information was the highest value to all persons in any way interested in commerce. As to the publication of the Reports themselves, that on Prussia had been sent forth precisely as it was drawn up by Dr. Bowring. With respect to the Report on Syria, it had been some time in Dr. Bowring's hands, in order that he might superintend the printing of it. He had looked over that Report, and he had struck out one or two trifling passages of a political tendency, unconnected with the commercial matter to which Dr. Bowring's attention was directed; but these ommissions had not in any way altered the value of the Report in a commercial point of view. This Report, he hoped, would soon be printed and laid on the table. He thought he had now said enough to show that Dr. Bowring had performed the duties upon which he had been employed ably and effectively, and that the sums which had been expended upon him were not more than an adequate renumeration for his services.

Colonel Sibthorpe could not see why these services were not performed by Consular Agents employed by Government.

Lord Palmerston said, that extensive travelling was required, and Consuls were bound to one place. And, without wishing to disparage the Consular Agents, he thought it would be difficult to select from among them any person as well qualified for the services required, by habits of mind and previous attainments, as Dr. Bowring.

Mr. Goulburn admired Lord Palmerston's dexterity in passing over the real gist of the question, and raising a discussion on Dr. Bowring's merits. The point to which he would call attention was of a general and constitutional nature.

It appeared that Dr. Bowring had been paid, in the course of nine years, 11,000l. for public services; and it would appear from the papers now before the Committee, that, whilst sitting as a Member of that House that gentleman had been employed by her Majesty's Government, receiving pecuniary allowances. Now this fact, as he apprehended, brought the case within the scope of a general principle which every Member of that House was bound to notice. He alluded to the provisions of the Act of Anne, by which any Member of that House accepting office under the Crown, and receiving a salary, was obliged to vacate his seat. This was admitted on all hands to be a very wise and wholesome enactment, tending materially to guarantee the integrity and independence of Members of that House. He did not mean to say that honourable gentlemen would change their opinions because they were put into office and paid a salary; and the noble Lord had argued, in Dr. Bowring's case, that gentleman had continued under these circumstances to maintain the same opinions he had previously professed. But, in truth, this had nothing to do with the question. The Act of Anne declared that if any Member of this House accepted office and received a salary, he should vacate his seat; and he maintained that if any Member did accept of an office under the Crown, and received a salary without vacating his seat, he violated that act of Parliament. But if this were true in regard to offices in general, which were before the world, still more was it so with regard to employments of a more secret nature, and paid out of funds of which the public and this House had no knowledge, and over which they could exercise no control. These employments of Dr. Bowring were treated as special services, under the special direction and control of the Treasury, and paid not by any specified and regular salary, but by allowances varying and granted from day to day, just as the Treasury pleased to dole them out; and in doing which, it was quite competent to the Government to give more or less according as the conduct of the recipient appeared to deserve. Observe, he was not now speaking to this particular case, but generally to the principle which it involed; and hea did say, that if Parliament recognized and sanctionned the proceedings which appeared to have taken place in this case, they would be opening wide the door for corruption, and laying the constitution open to that danger which it had been the intention of Parliament to guard them. (*Opposition cheers.*)

He would call particular attention to the payment made to Dr. Bowring for the Report on Switzerland—

The House would recollect, perhaps, that in the year 1837, when the Ordnance Estimates were under consideration, he had made an observation in reference to one of the Reports of Dr. Bowring, on the subject, if he recollected rightly, of Switzerland; and he then said, that if Dr. Bowring was receiving payment for his services on that work, the point to which he then referred ought not to be lightly passed over. On that occasion, the then Chancellor of the Exchequer gave him an assurance which he would now read to the Committee,—namely, that "with respect to remuneration, he could affirm that no sum of money had been received for this Report by the honourable Member, nor would any sum be received by him for it." (*Opposition cheers*). This was the distinct assurance given him by Mr. Spring Rice, the then Chancellor of the Exchequer, that his suspicions on this subject were entirely groundless. But what happened? In August 1837, Parliament was dissolved and shortly afterwards it appeared by these papers, that Dr. Bowring was specially remunerated for this very Report with the sum of 600l. He might be told that this payment was made, not out of the Special Services fund, but under the Contingencies of the ensuing year. But here again there was still concealment. The vote was thus entered amongst the Civil Contingencies—"Paid to Mr. Macgregor and Dr. Bowring, (who were known to have performed certain services abroad,) 3,826l." Now, who would have suspected that this sum included the 600l. paid to Dr. Bowring for this very Report, if his honourable friend had not ascertained this to be the fact, by moving for a most minute specification of the amounts? Upon evewing all these circumstances, it could not but be ronsidered, notwithstanding the assurance of the then ichancellor of the Exchequer, which he had read to Cthe House, that this sum of money was paid to Dr. Bowring in fulfilment of a pledge previously given to him by her Majesty's Government. The whole case, therefore, appeared to involve so much concealment, and to be so pregnant with danger to the constitution of this House, that he thought the House was bound to take marked notice of it; and with this feeling he should undoubtedly give his cordial support to the motion of his honourable friend.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer cited the cases of Sir Henry Parnell, who as Chairman of the Excise Commission, of Mr. Blackburne, who as Corporation Commissioner, and of Mr. Frankland Lewis, who as Education Commissioner, had all received payments attached to their several appointments whilst Members of the House of Commons. As for Dr. Bowring, the present Ministers found him in the public employment and had continued him. There had been no concealment whatever in regard to his remuneration.

Mr. D'Israeli disagreed from Lord Palmerston's estimate of the value of Dr. Bowring's Reports. He showed by reference to their contents, that very large portions of them consisted of documents furnished by British diplomatic agents, or the ministers of foreign papers. The really valuable portion of his Report was not contributed by Dr. Bowring himself.

Mr. Labouchere had had opportunities of witnessing the zeal and ability with which Dr. Bowring discharged his duties. His Reports contained a great deal of most valuable information on subjects of the very greatest importance. Particularly with respect to the Germanic Commercial Union, Dr. Bowring had performed his task—no easy one—with zeal, ability, and discretion. In employing special commissioners for special services, in countries where diplomatic agents resided, the practice of the United States, France, and Russia, was the same as that adopted by the British Government.

Mr. Hume thought that with reference to the value of his services, Dr. Bowring had been most miserably rewarded.

Mr. Hamilton was surprised to hear Mr. Hume speak of 3l. 3s. per day and 2s. per mile for travelling expenses as a miserable remuneration.

Sir Robert Peel said, that Consular Agents were paid at the rate of 230l. per annum; yet, in addition to a salary, Dr. Bowring received 3l. 3s. a day and 2s. a mile extra for expenses; and that Mr. Hume called a miserable remuneration!

Mr. Hume—"There is no salary."

Sir Robert Peel—"Well, in addition, a payment of another sort." Had *he* employed a Member of Parliament during the recess on a special mission, and contracted to pay him the sum Dr. Bowring had received. Mr. Hume would have denounced the transaction as unconstitutional, and not raised an objection to the inadequacy of the pay. He would not enter upon the question of Dr. Bowring's merits, but he condemned the tendency of the practice. If Government were justified in making one such appointment, they might make many others. Had he acted like the present Ministers, Mr. Hume would not have supported *him*—

"Non ego hoc ferrem calida juventâ
Consule planco."

Mr. Hume said, that if Sir Robert Peel again took his seat on the Ministerial side of the House, he would find him just as ready as ever——[Vehement cheers and laughter from Opposition Members drowned the conclusion of Mr. Hume's sentence.]

Lord John Russell fully admitted, that the practice of employing Members of Parliament and remunerating them in the manner Dr. Bowring had been employed and paid, might become most objectionable if frequently resorted to; but he thought particular occasions arose when it might be advantageous to the public interest; and on that ground he justified the proposed remuneration to Dr. Bowring. He did not think the acceptance of a temporary employment, to which no regular salary was attached, came within the scope of the statute of Queen Anne.

Mr. Villiers said, that agents for commercial purposes were necessary in consequence of the inefficiency of the persons regularly employed in the capacity of Ambassadors and Consuls. The opposition was not prompted so much by love of economy as by personal feelings against Dr. Bowring.

On a division, the Committee agreed to the vote, by a Majority of 98 to 66.

WAVES—Waves are the risings and fallings of the water, caused by by some power, such as the blowing of the wind. The power, whatever it happens to be, communicates a force to the mass of liquid, and a series of undulations is the consequence. These undulations, or waves, exhibit the transmission of the communicated force. The force does not advance or alter the latteral position of the water at any given point; it only alters the water in its vertical position, or in relation to its depth. When the undulations approach the shore, the water then acquires a progressive motion, where it is shallow, and by friction on the bottom, or impulsion against the shore, the communicated force is exhausted The shaking of a carpet affords an exact representation of the action of waves or undulation. Waves are comparatively superficial; they seldom, even in the greatest storms, rise to a height of more than twelve feet above the level of calm water, and make an equal descent beneath, making altogether an appearance of twenty-four feet; at eight or ten feet below the hollow or trough of the waves the water is tranquil. Waves "mountain high" is only a figure of speech.—*Chambers' Educational Course—Natural Philosophy.*

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